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VOLUME XLII------NO. 254

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO. UNION SQARE THEATRE-PINE DOMINOS. PARK THEATRE-CRESHED TRAGEDIAN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-KIT. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN-SUMMER COMCERT. EAGLE THEATRE-TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. WALLACK'S THEATRE-OXYGEN. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-THE DARK CITY. LYCEUM THEATRE-UNDER THE WILLOWS. TONY PASTOR'S-HUMPTY DUMPTY. BROADWAY THEATRE-DANITES. BOWERY THEATRE-KED RIGHT HAND. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-TROPICAL PISHES. THEATRE COMIQUE-VARIETY. EGYPTIAN DALL-VARISTY.
BROOKLYN PARK THEAFRE-VARISTY. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE-MINSTEELS & FIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1877,

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer, cloudy and rainy

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was quiet and dull, the closing prices of the principal stocks showing a slight falling off. Gold advanced from 10338 to 10312. Government bonds were steady, States quiet but firm and railroads irregular. Money on call lent at 4 a 3 a 312 per cent.

SITTING BULL seems to have settled down as British subject. Why disturb him ? CANADA'S HARVEST this season is reported to

be the largest for the last fifteen years.

THREE OF THE PRINCIPAL JUDGES of the Dominion have just been knighted by the Queen.

A Decision of very great importance to the stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is printed in our law reports.

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS will find some thing specially interesting in the law reports. Boarders will also be interested.

LADIES UNACCOMPANIED BY GENTLEMEN WILL

not be allowed to cross the Brooklyn bridge. Where are the female suffragists? THE ELECTION in Maine of course resulted

in a victory for the republicans. Mr. Blaine places the majority as high as ten thousand. YELLOW FEVER seems to be on the increase in

Fernandina. The physicians say it is on the decline, but then why advise citizens to leave !

By WAY of Washington we have news of the Pope's health. According to information there he is not expected to live until November.

THE ECONOMY of the last House of Representatives is getting some of its political friends into trouble. See the legal suits against excollectors.

New Jersey has gone into the earthqu business. A severe shock is reported at Trenton, tumbling down crockery and disarranging things generally.

GENERAL SHERMAN SPRING to have been send ing some pretty sharp despatches to General Howard; at least we infer as much from the reply of the latter, elsewhere printed.

IT IS OF COURSE POSSIBLE that a representative of a Cincinnati paper induced the President to say what he is reported to have said in an other column, but it is not very probable.

THE PRESIDENT is spending his time very quietly at his home in Fremont. Extensive preparations are making for the celebration of the reunion of his old regiment on Friday next.

BROOKLYN'S BOARD OF HEALTH seems to be as useless as that of New York. If their business were to kill people instead of protecting them they would be the most efficient boards in the world.

THE WASHINGTON GOSSIPS' standing topics of speculation at present are the organization of the next Congress and the Mexican question. and upon each of them they appear to be about equally illinformed.

HILLSBORO, MD., was the scene last week of an unusually atrocious murder. An aged couple who lived alone were killed and horribly mutilated. The motive of the murder was money, and suspicion points to a woman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY seems to have pro-Anced a first class of banditti this year. Their operations, elsewhere described, make some ininteresting reading. Their reception everywhere has been all that could be desired.

THE LITIGATION in regard to the water front of Ward's Island, which involves an immense amount of money and will form a precedent in nearly two hundred other cases, was advanced step yesterday, to the infinite delight of the litigant and his small army of lawyers.

Some Steps Ought to be promptly taken to put down the intimidation of workingmen in the mining regions. The spectacle of bands of midnight parties parading through the country and murdering honest men who are striving to support themselves and their families is not creditable to Pennsylvania.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA, the two negro republics are showing their capacity for self-government by establishing the most friendly relations with one another. If Hayti would establish friendly relations with herself the believers in the future of the colored race would be a little more con-

A STATE TICKET has been put in nomination by the labor party in Pennsylvania, upon a platform which has at least the merit of being comprehensive. What support it will receive renains to be seen. The politicians will, of course. mugh at it, but it may possibly disarrange some of their plans.

The Democratic Quarrel in This

We give considerable space to interviews had by our reporters with prominent democrats in various parts of the State in relation to the intestine quarrel which has been raging for the last two or three weeks in the journals of that party about the renomination of the present democratic State officers. So far as appears on the face of these interviews or on the face of the belligerent editorials in the democratic press this lively quarrel is a tempest in a teapot. The indifferent outside public, who do not understand what is going on behind the scenes and do not know who are pulling the wires, are disposed to ask of what real consequence it is to the democratic party or to anybody whether the present State officers are renominated or a new ticket put in the field. These officers are discharging their duties creditably enough, or at least Governor Robinson thinks so, and if a different set should take their places when their terms expire the State administration would move in pretty nearly the same ruts. The duties are regulated by law; they are mostly of a routine character and are not difficult; almost any intelligent man could discharge the functions of any office as satisfactorily as any other intelligent man. Why, then, is there such an angry rumpus and commotion on so trivial a question as the selection of a new ticket?

In answering this question it will be necessary to strip off the thin covering of pretences under which both parties to the quarrel attempt to disguise their motives. Laying out of view the aspirants to the nominations, neither side sets the value of a broken pipe stem on the choice between an old or new ticket, except as pawns for playing a political game. The underlying question which is at the bottom of all this hubbub is, whether Mr. Tilden shall be the democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1880. He desires the nomination and thinks it his due; there is a large and active portion of the party which intends to contest his claim. Mr. Tilden thinks he was cheated out of an election which he had fairly won. He received a large majority of the popular vote; he was the choice of a greater number of citizens than ever before supported a Presidential candidate. He thinks the party is bound to redress the great wrong which was done him and to submit his name again for the suffrages of the people. The time has not yet come for openly disputing this claim, but a large and vigorous portion of the democracy, both in this State and out of the State, are preparing to dispute it whenever it shall be put forward, as they know it will be. What is alleged against him is that he lacked political courage in the crisis of the count. They maintain that if a man of Jacksonian intrepidity had stood in Mr. Tilden's shoes last winter Mr. Hayes could not have been inaugurated. They intend that the next demogratic candidate shall be a man who will stand fire.

Mr. Tilden understands perfectly that his chance of another nomination depends on its being demanded by the democratic party of his own State. It is, accordingly, his plan to give such a shape to State politics that he can control the New York delegation to the next Democratic National Convention. His opponents do not intend that he shall have this advantage, and the lively contest over the renomination of the present State officers really hinges on the question of Mr. Tilden's candidacy in 1880. Both sides try to disguise this issue; but it is the only thing which can explain the strange heat and acrimony of what would otherwise be so

Mr. Tilden is a shrewd and wary politician who has always preferred covert to open methods. "A still hunt" is a favorite phrase of his, it having always been a leading part of his tactics to prevent suspicion of his designs and take his adversaries by surprise at the last moment. His present "still hunt" in New York politics was dexterously managed. He retired from the country and took with him, as a companion of his travels, the leading candidate whom he put on the State ticket two years ago. To make the blind more perfect it was given out by Mr. Bigelow himself that he did not desire to be a candidate for re-election. The two friends went on a tour through Europe with a pleasure seeking air, as if New York politics were the last thing in their thoughts. But all of a sudden, when the New York can-Governor Tilden raise a concerted cry for the renomination of the same State ticket which he forced upon the party in 1875. There may be people verdant enough to think this an accident or what the elder Weller called a "coincidence," but observing politicians discern in it the same strategic hand which has so often foiled opponents by the "still hunt" method of putting them off their guard and forestalling their preparations until the last moment. The fierce democratic fight of the last two or three weeks on what seems so petty a question as the renomination of Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Fairchild is really a fight on the question whether Mr. Tilden shall be supported by the New York democracy as the Presidential candidate of the party in 1880. But neither side is willing to avow the real issue. Mr. Tilden does not wish it to be known that he is covertly intriguing for another nomination, and his adversaries feel the awkwardness of openly opposing him so soon after a large majority of the voters of the United States gave him their suffrages. With the true motives on both sides disclosed, it seems a pretty fight, Its progress will be watched with lively interest.

Although Mr. Tilden is not here to manage the canvass in the Assembly districts the prestige of his name will help him in the rural counties. It is impossible to predict whether a majority of the delegates sent to the State Convention will leave home with prepossessions for or against the present State officers. The Democratic State Committee is pretty evenly divided on this question, two or three members holding the balance of power. But it really matters very little what the preference of the committee may be. They are to meet to-day to fully one hundred deserted their posts-

usage for them to attempt to forestall the action of the Convention one way or the other. Governor Robinson's declaration in favor of renominating the State officers will have considerable weight in many of the Assembly districts and may fluence the choice of delegates, inbut he has repeatedly disclaimed any wish to dictate. When the Convention assembles it is his purpose to keep hands off and leave the two factions to fight it out without any aid from him. A great portion of the old democratic leaders will be on the ground to oppose the renomination of the State officers. The New York city delegates will oppose them, the Brooklyn delegates will support them, and they will be stiffly opposed by the delegates from Syracuse and Rochester. If the Convention should be held in either of these cities the local influence will be hostile to the old ticket, but if held in Utica it will be favorable. At Saratoga, where it was held last year, the Convention would meet on neutral ground. The place designated to-day by the State Committee will indicate the preference by a majority of that body. Meet where the Convention may, it will be the scene of a bitter, violent quarrel.

The Convention of Bankers.

The meeting of the American Bankers' Association, to be held in this city on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, may or it may not prove a valuable means of enlightening the public mind on questions which deeply concern the public prosperity. We will not take exceptions to their programme, although it includes some subjects which will lead to mere profitless debate. The silver question, for example, is a topic of that kind. No doubt it will be interesting to know the opinions of leading bankers as to the expediency of remonetizing silver; but that question is not vital, and the divergence of views will be so wide that no resolution which the Convention may pass on that subject can have much weight with the public. We have had the double standard by law, though not in practice, during the greater part of our history; and should it be reestablished it is not probable that the practice would ever quite tally with the law. The cheaper metal would inevitably be the practical standard of value; but a bi-metallic legal standard would work no greater practical mischief than it did previous to the Legal Tender act, when its evil effects were inappreciable, or at least so little appreciated as to create no sense of practical inconvenience. The bearing of the question on the public credit has been overrated, because remonetization would open a market for silver large enough to bring its value very nearly or quite up to the level of gold. As this is not a vital question we hope it will make no great figure in the convention of bankers.

The question of bank taxation so nearly concerns their own interests that we cannot complain of their purpose to discuss it; but their decision can easily be foreseen, and will have no more weight with the public than any other decision so certain to be attributed to interested motives. The other side of this question will have no fair representation in a convention of bankers. The issue of local bonds is another question put down in the programme. Bankers are not more competent to discuss this than the community at large. The power of restraint rests in the State legislatures, and local taxpayers are already sufficiently alive to the magnitude of the evil.

But there is one great and far-reaching question, a question which concerns the it is desirable that the associated banker should concentrate their attention. They can do very little toward deciding the other questions which appear in their programme, but on this they can speak with controlling authority if they speak with a near approach to unanimity. It is a question of the first magnitude, the one vital question whose decision the banks of the country can really influence. Specie payments imply a great deal more than has yet come within the purview of Secretary Sherman. It is not merely the raising of the greenbacks to ner but with them the circulation of the banks and the whole mass of bank deposits and bank credits. This is a subject which touches the banks and their customers more nearly than it does the government. We suspect that the banks do not indorse Secretary Sherman's method, which convass approaches, the newspaper organs of sists merely in the accumulation of a great gold reserve to be paid out suddenly after January 1, 1879, in redeeming all the greenbacks which may be offered. If the banks dislike this method it is incumbent on them to devise and propose a better one. Their united opposition to Secretary Sherman's method would be formidable; their united co-operation in any method would make the task of the Secretary of the Treasury comparatively easy. The bankers, better than any other class. understand the business of the country. They know how resumption by any particular method would affect the interests of their customers, and if, accepting resumption as a foregone necessity, they can agree on a plan which would smooth down practical obstacles and lighten the inconvenience both to the Treasury and to the business community, they would render a signal service, entitling them to public gratitude. We shall watch their action on this great point with lively interest ; on the other topics of their programme with only a tepid curiosity.

The State Militia System.

The reasons given by Governor Carroll for approving the disbanding of the Sixth regiment Maryland militia, prove conclusively how necessary it is that strict discipline be enforced in such organizations. The fact that the colonel of the Sixth reported to the Governor that a majority of his men sympathized with the rioters, and that he could not trust them in face of a mob, showed not only inefficiency on the part of the commissioned officers, but a total disregard of their duties. The Governor also states that out of one hundred and twenty men who were sent to the railroad depot fix the time and place of holding the Con- a crime usually punished by death by the

vention, but it would be contrary to all | military code in time of active service; yet these deserting militiamen were so ill instructed in their duty and responsibility that they, no doubt, believed they had a right to doff their uniforms and go where they pleased. No wonder the Sixth regiment is disbanded; but the Governor of Maryland deals altogether too leniently with his officers. He should have court martialled them for incompetency and then cashiered them. It is about time militiamen began to appreciate the fact that when they voluntarily enter the State service such service means something besides picnics and parades.

Uniform and Uniformity.

The Police Commissioners are constantly making what they call "improvements" in the uniform of the men under their control. They discarded the old and serviceable caps and substituted therefor another that had nothing to recommend it except its ugliness. The old cap was a protection to the head of the wearer in case of an attack, for it was capable of resisting a heavy blow and, being admirably ventilated, was not injurious to health. The present style of hat is too hot for summer and not warm enough for winter wear, and the absurd cord and tassel adds to its cost. By this change in bats the men were compelled to lose the price of two, the discarded cap being, of course, no use. Then, again, every policeman is expected to purchase a waterproof cover. Now the Commissioners have made another needless change. Every man on the force possessed a rubber coat, which in wet weather protected his entire person, yet the Board decided that a cape would do as well, so the men are obliged to discard their waterproof overcoats and purchase a cape which will only protect their shoulders. Of course all these new articles are purchased on contract and furnished by the Board; so the inference is drawn by the men that somebody makes a percentage on the same. We do not think that the Commissioners are privy to any such arrangement. but we live in such degenerate days that jobs are sus-

pected on the slightest grounds. The fact is the discipline of the department needs more attention than the matter of uniform. The Board might put their men in chain armor, but that woulds not improve their efficiency. The average personnel of the force is of a high character, and we have had abundant proof of the reliability of the department, as a body, in the hour of danger; but there are men in the ranks who ought not to be there, and the Commissioners should weed them out. Men of brutal instincts, who are prone to use the murderous club, are not fit for the position of a policeman, and whenever such a man betrays his ignorance of, or disregard for, the rights of citizens, he should be removed. Now a peaceable officer finds no encouragement. for the belligerent savage is allowed to go on his warpath unchecked and unchidden. What the public would like to see is not new styles of uniform on the backs of the police but a uniformity in conduct when discharging their duty. Novel caps and cords and natty capes are of no interest to the taxpayer while the wearers indulge in indiscriminate club exercise. Reform your discipline first, Messrs. Commissioners, and then the dress of the men if you must.

Was It a Murder?

The public has not perhaps yet forgotten the sad story of the death of the young English actress who played in "Life" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre less than a year ago. Her name was Amy Fawsitt, and she came whole country and every citizen, on which | to us only a short time before from a London theatre with the reputation, which she fully sustained here, of being an excellent actress. When her death took place the journals of the day contained mysterious allusions to the dead actress, and not a few of them printed homilies on what they called her life lesson. We were told that she had died of consumption and that death was hastened by an infirmity to which she was unhappily subject. In a few weeks her name ceased to point a paragraph and disappeared from the public prints. But almost from that day to this there have been vague rumors that Amy Fawsitt's real life, and perhaps her death, were much more tragical than any she had ever personated on the stage. These rumors have been so frequently and persistently reiterated that we have deemed them worth the trouble of an investigation, and the story is given in other columns. It is certainly a strange and curious one, and those whose official duty it is to investigate such matters will fail in their duty if they allow the case to rest and do not take up the threads and clews to, possibly, a dark crime which we place in their hands this morning.

Business Men to the Front. There has probably been no period in the history of the country when sound practical legislation was more needed than at the present time. Business of all kinds has, in a great measure, come to a stop. Capital on the one hand is unable to find employment, and on the other hundreds of thousands of workingmen are idle and have been idle for years. If we could put these two forces to work the dull times would soon disappear. How to do it is the problem. We have already pointed out in these columns some of the ways and means of accomplishing so desirable a result. We have shown that some of our tariff laws are so many Chinese walls built by ignorant legislation to prevent us from getting at legitimate markets. To the national administration, with the help of Congress and the foreign governments, which are really as much interested in the matter as we are, we look for the removal of these unnatural barriers, if not this winter, in the near future. This will be a great stride in the right direction. But it is not the only direction in which we can help the good work of improvement and recovery from the errors and follies of the past. What we need, as we have said, is practical legislation, and we must have practical men to do it. With all due respect for the lawyers we think we have too many of them in Congress and in our State legislatures, and it is time they gave place to men who understand the important financial and industrial ques-

tions that now so loudly call for the wisest

and most thoughtful consideration. No country in the world has so many lawyers legislating for it as the United States. In France and England and Germany the financial, commercial and agricultural interests are largely represented in the national councils, and there can be no doubt that the prosperity of those countries is in a large measure due to this fact. The most distinguished of French writers has characterized lawyers as the "conservators of ancient barbarous usages," and the condition of our statute books to-day shows how closely he has hit the mark. We respectfully suggest to the lawvers that this is an excellent time for them to step down and out and to political parties that they will have no better opportunity than the present of putting the country under a great obligation to them. Let them nominate a large proportion of good, honest business men for office, for the common councils as well as for the State legislatures, and let us at last have some practical, sensible legislation, instead of the conservation of ancient barbarous usages.

The Fall of Plevna. The despatches printed yesterday morning in regard to the capture of Plevna have not yet been confirmed, and we are left in some doubt as to the actual situation of affairs. Despatches of as late a date from other points contain no allusion to the event; but this does not necessarily imply that the city has not fallen. Preparations were made there by the Russians for a great battle, and it may be that owing to the difficulties of communication definite information has been delayed. The most significant news this morning relates to the operations in the rear of Plevna, where the Russians appear to be in great force, and where an important, if not a decisive, engagement may be expected at any moment.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ruskin bates the odor of tobacco

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St. James Sir Francis Hincks, of Montreal, is at the Fifth Avenue. Crazy Horse is in the happy hunting grounds, fire,

Mr. R. L. Mitchell, secretary to Mr. Schurz, is in Liszt calls Schubert "the most poetical musician in

the world." Mr. Henry Hussey Vivian, M. P., of England, is at the Brevoort Bismarck does not love Russia, but he does not wish

that Turkey should win. The ancient Britons cremated their dead and interred the ashes in urns.

Secretary Schurz is "going to do" some reforming, if his term does not run out too soon.

Mr. Nicolas Shishkin, the Russian Minister, arrived

at the Everett yesterday from Washington. The end of vacation came so suddenly that oysters havn't yet got used to the new state of affairs.

The man who compromises with his creditor fifty cents on the dollar is on the half shell. The Grand Shereet of Morocco, now in England,

claims to be a lineal descendant of Mohammed.

Mgr. Anthimos, Echareh of Bulgaria, rode for a fortlight from Varna to Bulgaria on a bareback horse. Captain William Gore Jones, naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon. In the letters of Mme, de Sévigné a princess nentioned who drank twelve caps of tea every day New Orleans Picayune:-"An auctioneer is ready

do the bidding of any man. For him a nod is as good as a wink." Mr. Augustus Maverick, late of the Brooklyu Argus, is now the hard-headed genius of the New York

Foreign paper:-"Bedad, an' av it's nothing ye want," said Pat, "ye'll foind it in the bottle where the whiskey was,"

Commercial.

Among the good acts which Suctonius mentions as signalizing the commencement of the reign of liberius was the prohibition by an edict of the custom of daily

The widow of Sir William Bowes, in her will, written in 1420, disposes to her "god-daughter Maud, daughter of the Baron of Hilton, one romance boke, called the So certain a beliet of the immortality of the soul

the latter wrote epistles to send to their friends in the other world.

The Westminster Review, in an article on old Gaelie culture, contends that the Gaels or Scots had at the beginning more culture than the Touton tribes that broke

cent New York journal soon, Mr. Walker has one morit at least. He purposes to do this thing openhanded, so long as the cents drop in. In the sixteenth century European ladies used to insist in their marriage documents that they should

Mr. John Brisben Walker intends to start a one-

make trips to the Swiss baths once a year; and these baths were places where assignations were more than frequent, "L. W. B."-Without prejudice, we say that the WEEKLY HERALD'S "Home" department contains the most economical bill for domestic affairs, without

questions answered there at length. A London cable to the Toronto Globe says Hon. William B. Richards, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; Hon. A. A. Dorin, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, province of Quebec, and Hon.

sacrifice of taste, that you can find. You will see your

Chief Justice Robinson have been knighted. Schumann and Mondelssohn did not love each other. Schumann was a sweet and simple-minded German whose physical disease ran away with his mind; and Mendelssohn was a clear-neaded, technical tyrant, who had mechanical genius and was as transparent as a winter spring.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

The September number of the Magazine of American History is full of matter relating to its title. Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketcham, the well known Southern poetess, is the author of a volume of poems, called "Lotus Flowers," from the press of D. Appleto

"Johnson Manor." recently issued by the Putnams, is the first effort of its author, James Kent, and is good enough for us to imitate the hungry Oliver, and ask Jeff Davis wishes that people would stop writing to

him about his book. Mr. J. C. Derby, of Appleton's will give all the information there is to be had. The first volume will appear in the course of a month. Mr. Stoddard bought an accordeon with the first money he carned by poetry. No wonder he don't care for music now if his first ideas of the divine art were gathered from one of those internal machines.

The London Publishers' Circular announces Countess of Rudolstadt," by George Sand, as "a novel which has never before been translated into English. It was translated (and well translated) thirty years ago by Francis George Shaw, and has had a large sale in Mr. J. Rogers' "Rabbits and Their Habits" is a little

book of more reason than rayme, in spite of the lunny

A book of practical information on concrete in building, by T. Potter, is just out in London.

A very amusing book is the "History of Coaches,"

by G. A. Thrupp, a practical English coach builder with many illustrations. It is astonishing how much of public interest can be said about coaches. The article on chess in the new edition of the Ency-

clopiedia Britannica is a splendid example of careful and lucid writing, in which the history and the technics of the game are equally well treated. A learned work on the materia medica of the Hindus.

compiled from Sanskrit medical works by H. C. Dutt, has been brought out at Calcutta, Lee & Shepard have in press a new book by J. M.

Bailey, of the Danbury News, under the enigmatical title, "They All Do IL"

AMUSEMENTS.

One of the most charming plays of the season wa presented to the New York public last night at the old Lyceum Theatre in Fourteenth street. Few theatre cal events have been more enjoyable. 'First, the selec-tion of the play "Under the Willows" was excellent; secondly, the choice of actors could scarcely be better, and, finally, the work of the stage manager the stage artists left nothing to be desired. The diction, the scenery by Minard Lewis, the situations, the superbacting of Mr. and Mrs. W allet and of Mr. Thorne scarcely leave room for criticism In fact, the play ran smoothly and without a hitch from beginning to end. It may be added that the performance is unique, and in its reminder of the old style of acting possesses a strong element of success. The tory runs as follows:—

The first act opens at the chateau of the Count de

Favrolles (Mr. J. F. Crossin) and introduces Hortense

Mrs. Emma Waller), the happy wife and mother, who,

in the possession of a good husband and two devoted

Jennie Murdock), has forgotten the dark shadow of her early life. Her children are to be married respec-Thornton), the son and daughter of the proud Duke de Senville (Mr. George Metkiff). Her hus-band is temporarily absent to secure the title deeds to her old family chateau, and the whole atmosphere is full of joy and happiness. Upon this peaceful scene obtrudes Antonio Thibeaut (Mr. D. W. Waller), part adventurer and all villain, who, more than twenty years previous, had forced Hortense into a marriage to save the life of her lather, who was a peaceful scene obtrudes Antoins Triticaur (Mr. D. W. Waller), part adventurer and all villam, who, more than twenty years previous, had forced Hortense into a marriage to save the life of her lather, who was a prisoner and condemned to the guillotine. Believing him to be dead Hortense had married the Count, and she is horror stricken to find herself in the position in which the return of Thibeaut places her. He is releated to the count as and demands as the price of his silence that he be installed in the chateau of the Count as his secretary. The second act discovers him occupying this position. His wild passion for Hortense has not cased, and he follows her constantly, but never obtrudes his love. He is possessed of ability as an artist, and has surreptitiously painted a ministure of the Countess, which through some inadvortance is discovered by the Count. An exposure follows, and Hortense, driven to desperation, confesses the whole truth to her husband. With true magnanimity he pittes, instead of upbraiding her; and Thibeaut, dissembling his plans udder the cloak of repontance, consents to sign a paper relinquishing his claim and making he a free woman. To do this it is necessary that he and the Count should go to Paris together. On the way, in the darkness of night, the carriage breaks down near the willow swamp, and Thibeaut, enticing the Count to the treacherous loot-bridge, huris him mit the mire beneath. Once the unfortunate man rises, but Thibeaut fires a platol at him and he sinks back, as the villain speeds on to Paris to conclude his plans. Arrived in the capital he assumes the title of the murdered Count, and sends for Hortense. She arrives and is struck with horror at the audacity and villert, about to chastise Thibeaut for his persecution of his mother, is told by the latter that he is his father. Stunned and horrided at this not right, and Albert, about to chastise Thibeaut for his persecution of his mother, is told by the latter that he is his father. Stunned and horrided at this from mitted, a

MR. PLOBENCE IN "THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

"The Ticket of Leave Man" is one of the strongest of Tom Taylor's dramas, and Bob Brierly is one of the best of Mr. W. J. Florence's personations. Last night he finely portrayed the simplicity, bravery, humor and pathos of the character, and carried with him throughout the play the sympathy of the audience. Mr. Florence was especially fine in the passage where Bob describes his release from prison and his joy to finding himself free; in the frequent expression the bitterness which the innocent man feels in his degradation in the eyes of men; in the recognition of Hawkshaw; in the touching scene when on the day of his marriage Bob is discharged by his employer as a felon and in the exciting contrasts which occupy the fourth act. Prominents at the part is it has the merit of not engrossing all the interest of the play and of swallows. ing the other roles, as the rod of Moses devoured the rods of the magicians. The minor characters are clearly drawn and full of contrast, and were well acted last evening. Mrs. Florence was decidedly amusing as the gay Emily St. Evremont, and was encored in her comic song. Miss Isadora Cameron played the heroine with feeling, but with a measured pronunciation, which seems to be her principal fault, and Mrs. Poole was beartily funny as Mrs. Willoughby. Hawkshaw had a good interpreter in Mr. Carroll. Mr. Padgett was excellent as Moss and Mr. Bebus capital as Jim Dalton. The play is announced for this week only.

Mr. Neil Bryant opened his new opera house (the old New York Theatre) jast evening to an enthusiastic audience. The programme was made up after the nanner of minstrel programmes, and was very amusng. The name of Bryant is a voucher for a good ing. The name of Bryant is a voucher for a good the flavor of the old Twenty-third Street Opera House about last evening's performance. It was like old times to see Davo Reed at the bones, and it seemed unnatural not to see poor Dan Bryant at the other end of the line with his tambourine; however, Charley Banks was excellent as "tambo." In the first half of the programme the jokes were rather old, and not particularly good. The musical part was under the direction of Mr. W. H. Hamilton. The choruses were not quite as smooth as they should have been, but this fault can easily be remedied by practice. The principal tenor, Mr. F. Howard, was eviently suffering from a bad cold. Mr. Hamilton's fine particular was heard to advantage in "Only," that charming ballad by Virginia Gabriel. Scamon and Sohmers as the "Happy Children from the South" exhibited wonderful agility, and Little Mack in his specialties won great applause. Charley Banks as the old Maid was funny, but his makeup was rather unpleasant. Dave Reec, who is really an artist in his banding of the bones, gave a marvellous performance of the fife and drum. Adams and Lee showed great versatility of nusical accomplishments, playing on several instruments with equal facility. The entertainment was brought to a close with a somewhat tiresome afterpiece called "Blinks and Jinks." On the whole, however, the evening was a merry one. minstrel entertainment, and there was something of

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

BUMOR THAT IT IS TO CLOSE ON SATURDAY-MR. AUGUSTIN DALY SAID TO BE BANK-

Mr. Augustin Daly, manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, according to rumors which were in circula-tion "on the Ria'to" last night, called his company together yesterday morning, and informed them owing to proceedings to effect his dispossession of the theatre which has so long been identified with his name, it would be necessary for him to close name, it would be necessary for him to close his season on Saturday. It was added that after imparting this information to his company Mr. Daly remarked "I feel a hundred years old." Inquiry at the Fifth Avenue Theatre elicited a complete denial of the rumor, but in spite of this it was positively asserted on what seems excellent authority that Mr. Daly's career as a manager is really at an end. He began his managerial career more than a dozen years ago at what has alternately been called the Broadway and the Globe Theatre with the clever play of "Under the Gaslight." This proving successful, he took the little theatre in Twenty-fourth street, which he christened the Fifth Avenue Theatre. For four or five years he managed this house, alternately presenting such stars as Charles Mathews and Mrs. Scott-Siddons, and French society pieces like "Frou-Frou," "Fernande," and "Article 47." In the piece last named Miss Clura Morris made her great "hit." Afterward Mr. Daly took the Grand Opera House, managing it in conjunction with his Fifth Avenue Theatre. This was in 1872, and on the first of January, 1873, the little Twenty-fourth Street Theatre was burned. From this time forward Mr. Daly was compelled to struggle against fate. He lost a great deal of money by the Grand Opera House venture, and after taking possession of the theatre he now occupies in Twenty-eighth street he continued to lose largely. His opening piece, "Fortune," was a dead failure, but some of his plays like the "Big Bonanza" and "Pique," were pecuniary successes, and carried on the season, which he called the "Dark City," has proved a diredulation, and to this is to be attributed the immediate cause of his dewnfail, his season on Saturday. It was added that